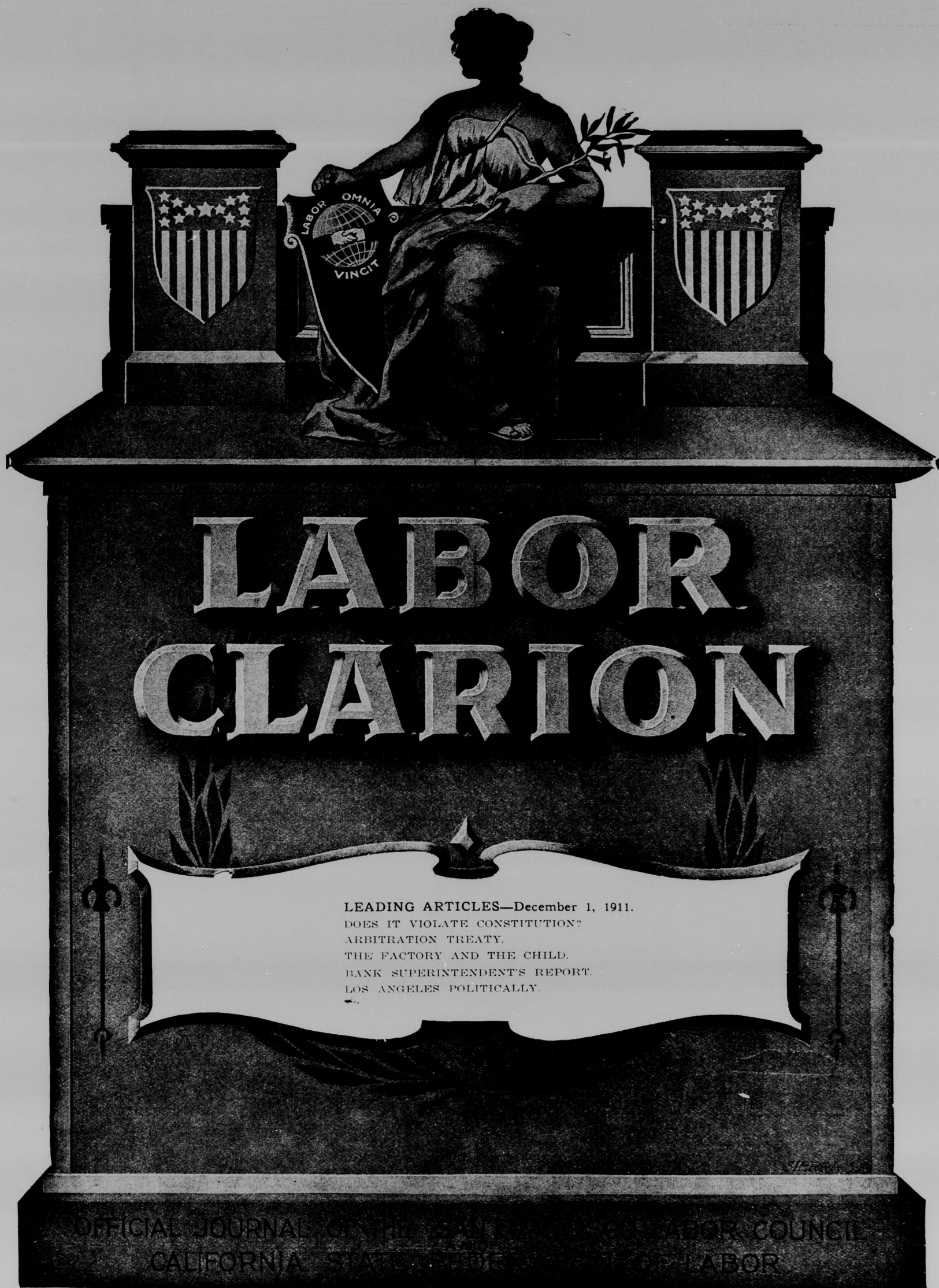




LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 1, 1911.
DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?
ARBITRATION TREATY.
THE FACTORY AND THE CHILD.
BANK SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
LOS ANGELES POLITICALLY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911.

No. 42

Does It Violate Constitution?

By Theodore Johnson

Point 2—The initiative method of enacting laws, as adopted by the State of Oregon, does not violate any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

The main contention of the corporation is that the initiative amendment is void for the reason that the Constitution of the United States, Section 4, Article IV, guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and that such government is wholly representative in character, and all legislation must be enacted by legislators elected or chosen by the people, hence all laws, including the tax law in question, are void if enacted under the initiative method.

The initiative amendment does not do away with the legislative assembly, but leaves it intact with full power to enact or repeal any, and all laws, and perform every obligation imposed upon it by the Federal Constitution. It merely provides an additional method of legislation, reserving to the people the right to propose and enact, or reject laws at the polls, independent of the legislature. Thus, the legislative department of the State is divided into two separate and distinct law-making bodies. There remains, however, but one legislative department of the State. The members of the Federal Convention that framed the constitution, according to all sources of information, considered "a republican form of government" to be one which derived all its powers from the great body of the people, and this view is maintained by many other eminent statesmen. Mr. Justice Wilson, who was a delegate to the Federal Convention, says in the case of *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 Dallas, 419, 457: "As a citizen I know the government of that State (Georgia) to be republican, and my short definition of such a government is one constructed on this principle that the supreme power resides in the body of the people." This opinion was rendered in 1793, and may be considered a contemporary definition of the phrase. At that time the constitution of Georgia contained an initiative provision, empowering the voters to initiate amendments to the State Constitution. Mr. Wilson said in the convention, 5 Elliott's Debates, 160, that: "Representation is made necessary only because it is impossible for the people to act collectively." John Randolph, also a member of the convention, used the word "republican" as opposed to monarchical form of government, 1 Elliott's Debates, 406. Town governments existed in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island at that time, and the direct legislation exercised by the people of those towns was not considered unrepresentative. Thomas Jefferson, 15 Jefferson's Writings, 19, says: "Governments are more or less republican, as they have more or less of the element of popular election and control in their composition," and he held "that the evils flowing from the duperies of the people are less injurious than those from the egoism of their agents." The Oregon method provides a way for the people to act collectively and at the same time to act with deliberation in legislating directly. Each voter must be furnished with the full text of each law at least six weeks prior to the election. The people do not meet en masse nor vote viva voce, but alone in single booths, under the solemn protection of the Australian ballot. This avoids the danger of a law being enacted through the sudden heat of passion or prejudice, stirred up by the persuasive eloquence of some great orator. It leaves all of the ancient objections to popular government with absolutely no support in sound reason.

The rights of no man, whether pertaining to person or property, are jeopardized by the Oregon system, nor is any constitutional safeguard imperiled or destroyed.

In *Minor v. Happersett*, 21 Wallace, 162, 175, 176, the court says: "No particular government is designated as republican, nor is the exact form to be guaranteed in any manner especially designated. Here, as in other parts of the instrument, we are compelled to resort elsewhere to ascertain what was intended." In *Hopkins v. City of Duluth*, 81 Minn. 183, the court states: "The purpose of this guaranty was to protect a union founded on republican principles against aristocratic and monarchical innovations . . . the Federal as well as the State government is representative in character, although the people do not vote directly upon the adoption of the laws by which they are governed. Yet, it cannot be said that, if they were able to do so, a provision to effectuate that purpose, would not be republican. We apprehend that a little reflection must satisfy any one that the advantage of providing local self-government by the voters directly interested through a referendum is abstractly as well as concretely more republican than through representatives in the legislature, many of whom are not at all interested in the affairs of a given locality." Representation is by unanimity of authorities not necessary to constitute a republican form of government, and Congress has time and again recognized this, by admitting to the Union, States which contain in their constitutions provisions for direct legislation. Also the right of the people to instruct their representatives, which is preserved by the ninth and tenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, is an admission or acknowledgment that the supreme power rests in the people. The right to representation implies a final power in the people which cannot be impaired except in violation of the supreme law of the land.

The methods by which the people's power is used in popular systems of government may be classified as direct, representative and mixed, a combination of the other two, which was the system in operation in 1787; and it follows that the mixed form is a republican form of government, and that "republican form of government" and "representative government" (which latter exists even in monarchies) are not synonymous terms. If the principle of representation was engrafted on a republican system, for the sake of convenience as claimed by the corporation, it does not follow that the representative system is the only republican form of government. Any republican form of government, with or without the representative principle, may be substituted for the one we have, and the guaranty of the Federal Constitution could be invoked in its support.

Conditions have improved since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Daily papers convey to the people in rural districts means of informing themselves upon every public question. In 1787 this was impossible. The average farmer of today is as well informed generally as was the average member of the State legislature at the date of the adoption of the constitution. Among other improvements the means of voting have been placed almost at every man's door. No one can question that most, if not all, of the objections urged against direct methods of legislation on account of expediency, etc., have been removed by the progress of the people in education, traveling facilities, and all that goes to make an intelligent, progressive community.

CARMEN GET RAISE.

Richard Cornelius has received a letter from New Westminster, B. C., in which his correspondent informs him that the arbitrator has rendered a decision in the carmen's case raising the minimum hourly wage from 23 cents to 30½ cents, and reducing the period which a man must work to get the maximum of 36½ cents from four years to two years.

While this is not all the men asked for it is a very substantial gain both in time and money.

This scale of wages is higher than that paid the carmen working at this occupation in this city or Oakland.

ADVICE TO LAWYERS.

You solemn men dry your tears, take your wigs and capes and put them in legal bags, and turn about. Face forward, go forward. Why dig among the graves? Go somewhere else than to a cemetery. That question has been settled. It has been settled by The People, whom I believe have brains enough to rule, and whom you have said in the last two days do not know what they are about.

A judge who demands servile acquiescence is unfit to be on the bench, and a lawyer who bends in servile acquiescence to a judge should be kicked out of the profession.—Governor Johnson.

RED CROSS SEALS.

The Red Cross Christmas Seals are now being distributed by the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and every organization and individual who can afford to should purchase these seals in order to help along the excellent work this society is doing to rid society of this dread disease.

These seals have received the unqualified and enthusiastic indorsement of the Labor Council. Do your part toward preventing the spread of this disease and effecting cure in many instances, thereby furnishing help to those who need it most.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

We here give the main articles of the arbitration treaty which will be presented to the United States Senate for ratification at the next session of Congress. The paragraphs here printed contain the things to which the nations bind themselves:

Article I—All differences hereafter arising between the High Contracting Parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as shall [may] be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal, if necessary, to define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, His Majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire, to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion.

Such agreements shall be binding when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of notes.

Article II—The High Contracting Parties further agree to institute as occasion arises, and as hereinafter provided, a Joint High Commission of Inquiry to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement.

Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry, as herein provided, each of the High Contracting Parties shall designate three of its nationals to act as members of the Commission of Inquiry for the purposes of such reference; or the Commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the Commission and the terms of references to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

Article III—The Joint High Commission of Inquiry, instituted in each case as provided for in Article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the Commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or on the law and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not

a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I of this Treaty, that questions shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the Commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article VII—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by twenty-four months' written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Strike Committee.)

Since our last report there has been no material change in the metal trades' strike situation, as our forces have been working more on the political end of the fight than on the industrial. We realize that in order to get a square deal for the workmen and women of Los Angeles, the present city administration must be defeated at the coming election. For that reason all the strikers that can be spared are devoting all their spare time to the political end of the fight and are doing all in their power to promote the interests of the entire Socialist ticket. The brothers who have been out on this strike for eighteen months realize that much depends on them, as they are the men who canvass the precincts, distribute the literature and do much of the work that would probably not be done if it were not for them. They are all standing together shoulder to shoulder with the determination to carry the election for Harriman and labor on December 5th.

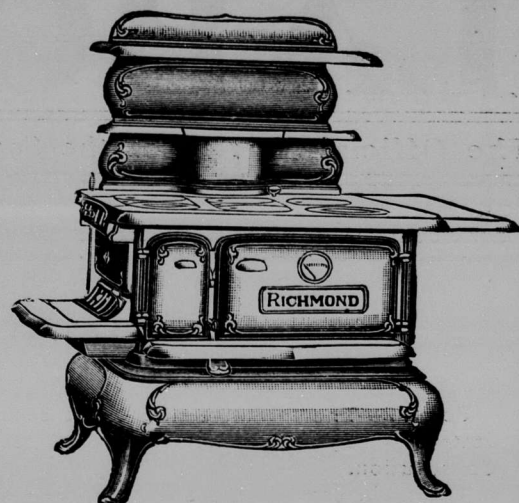
We feel very much encouraged to see how the wives and daughters of the strikers are taking hold of their end of the fight, and believe when the votes are counted the good work of the women will make a showing that will be a complete surprise to the administration.

The various shops in Los Angeles are all in a crippled condition. Non-union mechanics are very scarce in the shops here. It seems that the oppression of the M. & M. and the Foundrymen's Association has traveled far and wide, for in spite of inducements of all kinds men refuse to come to Los Angeles.

Absolute harmony does not prevail in the enemy's camp. We have it from reliable sources that unless some changes are made there will be a break in the M. & M. and the Foundrymen's Association. Many of the owners of small shops feel that they are not now and never have been treated right. They feel that the owners of two or three of the large shops have, in order to put the small shop owner out of business, prolonged the strike, and unless some change is made soon there will be a break in their association. The merchants in many cases have refused to be assessed any longer. Much depends upon our election, as a victory for our ticket will mean a death blow to these un-American associations.

The railroad strike has intensified the feelings of the workers. Six of the railroad strikers were arrested by some of the railroad guards and charged with disturbing the peace. These guards seemed to feel that unless they started something they would lose their jobs. They went out of their way to cause a disturbance and failing in their attempt, arrested six men who were not molesting anyone.

Our campaign is growing warmer every day. In fact it has begun to smoke, and the chances are that it will be so hot on December 5th that the good government forces will be consumed.



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LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 19.

The Bank of Venice—When the United States was beginning to feel its way towards the goal, (not yet reached) of a sensible system of money and finance, Napoleon was unwittingly destroying the wisest system ever known on this earth. In 1797, he seized the Bank of Venice, of which the following is a fair description:

In 1171, when the Republic of Venice singly withstood the shock of the Asiatic hordes, that threatened to inundate Europe, the Duke Vitto Michel II called on the wealthy citizens to contribute to a loan of 2,000,000 ducats for defense of the state; the sums so loaned to be entered to the credit of the contributors on the books of the Republic. These credits, being divisible and transferable, grew into favor as a currency, performing all the functions of money, and rose to a high premium above gold and silver coin.

Such was the origin of the earliest bank of history. In 1423, a law fixed the "agio" or premium at 20 per cent, and directed all payments, not otherwise agreed on, to be paid at the Bank of Venice, while at the same time, it discontinued the four per cent interest that had hitherto been promptly paid on the credits. This per cent "agio" added to the coin ducat of Venice constituted a new unit of value, represented by no coin, yet maintained its ideal existence, as the ducat of the Bank of Venice, and rose to an additional "agio" termed a "sur agio"—of 20 to 30 per cent. It continued the favorite currency of the Adriatic for nearly 600 years, until the remorseless march of Napoleonic despotism, in 1797, crushed the Republic. A worthless booty was found in the bank, for it had no coin or deposits, but only a faithful record of loans that more than 600 years before the citizens of Venice had made, to preserve the life of the Republic.

France repaid the citizens; but the bank and the Republic were no more. There was the money of a republic having no foundation but credit on its books of a department in its treasury, with no coin in its vaults, and not bound to make that credit good in later times, by any payment of interest or any redemption whatever; which yet stood for hundreds of years at a high premium over gold and silver coin.

Plain and open in all its progress, there was no speculation or steal in any of its processes, like there are in our national banking system.

Stevens Colwel, in his great work "Ways and Means of Payment," gives a digest of fourteen authorities about that bank. He says that credit money amounting to \$16,000,000 when Napoleon seized the bank, and that the interest alone saved on each million ducats was \$6,250,000,000—at four per cent, for four hundred years, savings bank interest. He adds, "If credits had been convertible at will into the precious metals, the agio would never have originated, much less have attained so high a point."

"For the moment holders of credit advance the price, specie, if legal tender, would have become the medium of payment, as the cheaper medium. If the same mode of adjusting debts were resorted to now, the result would be that inconvertible credits would go, frequently, to a high premium over gold and silver."

Just as long as a nation issues its paper without redemption, either for gold or silver,—with redemption—and declares it a debt-paying money, so long will it remain "a good money" enshrined in the love of the people.

Its redeemability is accomplished every time it enables products, or service, to be exchanged. On June 6, 1890, the nations of the world had \$4,201,728,000 paper money in circulation. What stands behind this paper money? "Popular Will" only; it is redeemed every day in service

or property; it is doing the work of gold and silver, more economical and better.

When a presidential nomination is a debt paid back for patronage bestowed; when it is the bargained—for dictations of one money center of the country; when corporations place their stockholders and attorneys in the senate and cabinet, and on the Supreme Court bench; when labor is forbidden to approach the Capitol to present a petition for redress of grievances, as permitted by the constitution; when \$25,000 are offered as a bribe for a senator's vote on the Wilson tariff; when a senator votes himself \$31,000 as a sugar bounty, and then dons the ermine; when a political boss buys votes at \$2.50 each to elect a public debauchee in the guise of a philanthropist to Congress; when the most gigantic spoiler of the age silences adverse criticism by vast educational benefactions; when the richest single organization on the continent collects usury-rent from poverty and prostitution to spend for \$100,000 church doors; when a nabob buys a royal crown for \$300,000 for his wife and lets the needle-girl across the street die of want and food; when an absentee draws \$27,000 each day as rent in one city, and yet produces nothing; when a condition exists whereby one man can gain \$200,000,000, and in the same block dwells a mother, who works daily for fifteen hours to live; when one-third of the working strength of the nation is more or less unemployed; when all these things exist, and they come into being largely through a vicious money system, what is the difference between this century and earlier times? Already the United States, with its 100,000,000 of people, in a single century has marched among the nations to first place. Russia, with 118,000,000, India, with 288,000,000, and China, with 412,000,000, alone surpasses in number. The first is semi-barbaric; the next is locked in sleep of ages; and the last is in vassalage of special privilege and land monopoly.

(Continued next week.)

WHERE DOES WOMAN STAND?

If men are labeled "great agitators" and "clever speakers," who are reasonably nimble with the chin, where—oh, where does the average woman stand? In the kindergarten or university? Does she always wait for a pause, or does she create an opportunity? A brainy woman will never tire of the floor. She will never give up the floor. She will never give in. She will never yield. Opponents in an argument can't floor her. They can't dislodge her. They can't make her give ground. She positively won't shift. God bless her.

We all know she has won every battle she has fought with men. Why? We all know her mixture of persuasion, and a smile will melt all kinds of stone. She can blend lure with a whisper and no ice is too thin. Under her banner we will storm hell on a second's notice. A note of agony in her shriek and a thousand fists will dig and claw at brick, cement or steel. In debate she will not reason fairly. She refuses to judge by evidence. Locked arms with logic she

never travels. Her weak sum-ups are more obviously right than her opponent. Her wobbly conclusions are hidden with a denser cloud of words when she is desperate. Besides she storms the defended castles with a thousand batteries that man has not expected—that he cannot eliminate nor meet. In this gift she is without a peer in the universe.

You may laugh at her "bug fear," and be merry when she climbs the furniture when she spies a mouse; but history records that she is carried away limp from a thousand battlefields that man has quit on a threatening order. She will test the show of force when men give ground. She will penetrate the barriers when men will hold them sacred. She has felt the bones crushed within her for daring that one foot nearer. Leveled steel has mowed her down when she would not retreat.

From the insect world to man she is the force which drives life on.

Beside us in the ranks can we not make a place for her?—"Voice of Labor."

REFUSE TO BE STRIKE BREAKERS.

Fourteen boiler makers, not members of the Boiler Makers' Union, were offered jobs at Albany, N. Y., but upon arriving found they were to be used as strike breakers. Although the men were without money they refused to go to work, having been deluded into coming to accept regular employment. A similar instance occurred in Sedalia, Mo., where sixteen men, some of whom had families with them, were shipped in on the promise of steady employment, not being informed of the strike in progress. These latter also refused to be used as strike breakers.

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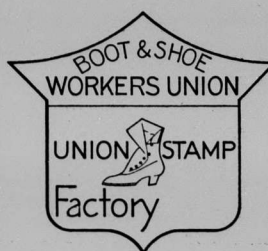
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No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

ATLANTA CONVENTION.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Atlanta, Ga., adjourned on Monday, November 27th, after the most successful gathering in the history of the organization. A large amount of business was transacted and many matters of vital concern to the vast membership were disposed of in a satisfactory manner, though in some instances wide differences of opinion as to the best methods of solving problems were found to exist.

The American Federation of Labor will proceed to organize along the lines of industrial craft unionism. The elimination of jurisdictional disputes, the wiping out of dual organizations, the combining of forces into one organization of each craft, one harmonious, progressive and militant American labor movement; this is the goal toward which the American Federation of Labor will press forward during the coming year.

With this end in view the convention, by a vote of 15,000 for to 400 against, concurred in the report of the adjustment committee, James O'Connell, chairman, which provides that after 1912, the American Federation of Labor will refuse to recognize more than one organization of each craft. In the case of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and the Amalgamated Woodworkers, the president of the American Federation of Labor and the executive council was instructed to revoke the charters of these organizations if they fail to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America prior to July 1, 1912.

The same rule will apply to the car workers and all other crafts maintaining dual organizations.

Andrew Furuseth protested against what he termed "compulsory measure," and said that "the American Federation of Labor in pursuing such a policy is drifting toward the rocks upon which the Knights of Labor was wrecked."

There are those who believe that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in acquiring jurisdiction over the other branches of that craft have been favored by the American Federation of Labor. But as one delegate expressed it, "perhaps the United Brotherhood of Carpenters will be unable to digest the food given it, which may act as an emetic."

All is not smooth sailing for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, however, as they must re-affiliate with the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor and abide by the decision of that department, a bitter pill to swallow and one which may prove to be an "emetic."

The convention declined to give the San Francisco Labor Council full power to act in the case of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union of San Francisco, but empowered the San Francisco Labor Council to render the Solicitors' Union all possible aid without involving any other trades in controversy, and then only with the sanction of the officers and executive council of the American Federation of Labor. This recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

The executive council has been advised that the miners have organized a mining department and desire a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

The Building Trades Department convention opened Monday, all sessions to be strictly executive.

The final session of the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was not a love feast, even though there was harmony in the election that returned to office for another year all incumbents without opposition.

Rochester, N. Y., won the 1912 convention without a struggle, and George L. Berry, a former San Franciscan, was unanimously chosen delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, his

colleague being John H. Walker of the United Mine Workers of America.

There was no opposition to John D. Smith of the Cigar Makers' Union, who was elected delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor conference. There were fights, and plenty of them, however, in the case of the electrical workers, which caused a heated controversy, in which the "lie" was frequently passed.

The convention told the warring factions of electrical workers to fight it out in the courts and refused to recognize the Reid faction. The International Association of Steam Fitters was advised to amalgamate with the Plumbers' Union, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was ordered to re-affiliate with the Building Trades Department and abide by the decisions of the department in its controversy with the sheet metal workers. This matter will be threshed out in the annual convention of the Building Trades Department, now in session in Atlanta.

P. F. Richardson, president of the International Car Workers' Association, created a scene when he surrendered the charter of his organization to President Gompers rather than obey the order of the A. F. of L. and amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. This was followed by the declaration of J. J. Reid, president of the unaffiliated section of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that "my organization will never again be heard from in a convention of the American Federation of Labor."

It was a stormy session, but after adjournment everybody shook hands and parted as friends. In an interview Duncan McDonald, representing the United Mine Workers, said:

"I am going home to begin a fight on Gompers and will show that his attacks upon us associates were unwarranted and a direct insult."

Similar statements were made by many of the other Socialist delegates.

The one great feature of the convention was the apparent determination of the rank and file to take things into their own hands and conduct the affairs of the American Federation of Labor as the majority shall dictate. Complete proceedings will be printed and distributed at cost to all organizations.

STATE FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor on Sunday last a letter was read from the Musicians' Union of Santa Cruz requesting that the boycott against the Santa Cruz Beach Company be raised, as a satisfactory settlement had been reached. The request was complied with and the boycott raised. The beach company is therefore on the fair list now.

The request of the Farmers' Union that the Federation urge the Governor to embody in his call for the extra session of the Legislature a request that concurrent resolutions be adopted, urging the school boards of California to make school vacation periods coincide with the ripening of bulk of fruit crops in different parts of the State. On motion the executive council concurred in the request so far as it relates to the "time" of school vacation periods, but went on record as being opposed to the work of children in the canning and packing industries.

The secretary was directed to answer the questions of the Civic Federation concerning the Sherman anti-trust law.

A circular has been issued to the migratory workers of the state urging them to join with their fellows in an endeavor to improve the conditions under which they labor.

What portended to be a serious wage difficulty between the Butchers' Union and a packing company in Louisville has been amicably adjusted. A wage raise of from 2 to 5 cents per hour has been granted, and organization recognized.

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SYSTEM FEDERATION STRIKE.

In entering upon the ninth week of the strike, it is indeed gratifying to note the increased interest and determination that is manifest by all. To say that public sympathy is being won over is clearly proven by the fact that a number of the locals state that they are well able to care for all of the needy brothers from the very liberal donations that are being given, not only from the labor organizations, but the public at large. Notwithstanding the lamentable fact that the railroad company seems to have many of the roadmen afraid to breathe, lest they get in bad with some of the petty officials; federation mail is increasing to such an extent every day that it is impossible to make mention of one-half of the engine failures and other circumstances happening along the lines, which clearly show that they are gaining ground every day, and victory is but a question of a short time. Stand together, even at considerable sacrifice, as all realize that to submit to defeat and allow a break in the ranks would mean a death-blow to all union labor throughout this country. Prospects of victory never looked brighter than now, and it is hoped that Lovett's inspection trip will reveal the true conditions and be the means of bringing about a speedy settlement.

Telegrams from Bakersfield state that a striker named Caldron, a carman, while on picket duty, was killed by a Southern Pacific guard, and that the citizens are up in arms against the use of these irresponsible hoodlums, and measures will again be taken to bring this matter forcibly before Governor Johnson. Other reports to hand are to the effect that a baggageman was also shot at the depot by these guards, and the mayor is determined to rid the town of the whole undesirable element of guards.

Oakland—Conditions here are going from bad to worse very fast; five trains are held here for power; train No. 81 held for three hours thirty minutes for power, and got a few miles out and the engine failed, account brick arch falling down, and the train was annulled; this is the first time in ten years that this train has failed to run. The shortage of power has come to such a point that the dinky engines from the locals on Seventh street are being sent out on freight trains.

Roseburg—Prospects look very favorable. They have about 35 men working here in place of 65 skilled men; public opinion is generally in our favor, and expressions of sympathy are being shown in a substantial manner. Trains are all late as usual. Four wipers have come out, and also one machinist; more engine failures.

Portland—Urges the men to stick together, as it is plainly evident that the company is beaten, and if any of the brothers go back at this time they are applying a whip to their own backs which they will regret in years to come. The power is in frightful shape and unsafe for the roadmen and traveling public; engine 2188 unable to pull train 15 out last night because of leaky boiler, blower on all the time, again put on train 13 and also failed; the 1180 was then used. There has not been one engine turned out of the back shop since the strike; all the passenger trains late as usual.

Cheyenne—President Mohler was entertained by the Industrial Club on the evening of the 23d. Mr. Mohler said that the city was not giving the company proper protection, and he was corrected by Mayor Bresnahan. Governor Carey requested Mohler to use all influence to end the strike, but Mohler made no response other than to state that the shops would be filled with men in the future. He means us!

Omaha—While we have many so-called mechanics in the shop, there is no work being turned out, and the local officials are going around with long faces, as the powers that be are after them; the official report Saturday showed that there were 11 extra engines on the entire

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system, there is little doubt but that a test of some of them will place them on the back shop list; 500 cars of sheep were driven across the country 100 miles and delivered to the North Western lines rather than take chances with the Union Pacific under present conditions. Engine No. 2 blew out cylinder head and caused the derailment of diner and baggage car. The Milwaukee refused to accept 9 cars out of 15 turned over to them by the Union Pacific; Vice-President Ames, of the machinists, is heading east from Ogden, and will visit all points, going to Denver, and then proceed over the Kansas Pacific, as it has been some time since any of the grand lodge officers have been that way. Keep up the good work that we have so well started and victory is sure to follow.

Evansville—Still in the front rank with prospects of victory looking brighter every day; engine failures are very numerous; engine on first 52 and also second 52 died at Spring Valley; engine 248 blew out flue and died at Spring Valley; this is the third failure since she came out of the shop after being worked over; engine 320 died at Spring Valley and engine 251 died at Aspen.

Reports from all sections are favorable.

ORPHEUM.

Ada Reeve, the famous London comedienne, whom the late Clement Scott described as "joy made a living thing," is speeding this way and will begin an engagement Sunday matinee, December 10th, at the Orpheum. She has probably created more musical comedy roles than any other contemporary actress, and has the reputation of being the highest salaried and most sought after artist in the British Isles, both in the music halls and the theatres proper. Her songs are distinctive and unusual. Many of them are descriptive and their points are always well made. Martin Beck encountered great difficulty in securing her for a tour of the Orpheum Circuit, which can only be of brief duration as she has entered into English engagements many years ahead.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911.

Beware! The Israelite of old, who tore
The lion in his path—when, poor and blind,
He saw the blessed light of heaven no more,
Shorn of his noble strength, and forced to grind
In prison, and at last led forth to be
A pander to Philistine revelry—

Upon the pillars of the temple laid
His desperate hands, and in its overthrow
Destroyed himself, and with him those who made
A cruel mockery of his sightless woe;
The poor blind slave, the scoff and jest of all
Expired, and thousands perished in the fall!

There is a poor blind Samson in this land,
Shorn of his strength and bound in bonds of steel,
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand,
And shake the pillars of this Commonweal,
Till the vast temple of our so-called liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.
—Longfellow.

Industrial disputes must be settled by reason and not by force, and no man is fit for large business these days, who does not recognize this as the end, and work toward it with all his might.

The State Federation of Labor is meeting with great success in organizing the migratory laborers of the State in spite of the efforts of the maniacs known as the Industrial Workers of the World, but who should be known as the Industrial Wreckers of the World, because they would destroy everything but their own worthless organization.

The defeat of the resolutions introduced by the miners' delegates at the Atlanta convention which would compel the officers of the American Federation of Labor to give up their membership in the Civic Federation, indicates that the vast majority of the unionists of the country do not believe that strong labor men can be led astray by Carnegie, Belmont and others. It also is an evidence that they believe that some good can be accomplished through such affiliation. The action was sound and sensible.

The demand for the union label is, of course, growing every day, but the growth is far too slow. It is so easy, by this means, to put union men to work that it is nothing short of criminal for a union man to buy goods without the label. Merchants know of this inconsistency on the part of trade unionists and laugh at the fellow who attempts to have them buy goods that bear the label by using the argument that it will attract union custom to them. This condition of affairs should be changed, and will be if you demand the label.

THE FACTORY AND THE CHILD.

There are thousands of men in this country of ours who have little boys and girls grinding out their lives for them in factory and mill, and who look upon these little children with the same coldness and lack of feeling that they gaze upon a piece of machinery in their factory, with never a thought that they are human beings possessed of bodies and souls, hopes and desires just like the balance of humanity.

These same men, many of them, at least, may be found seated in the front pews of our churches on Sunday, with their heads up and an expression of superiority upon their faces intended to lead those who are not familiar with their manner of doing business to believe that they are Christian gentlemen who have achieved financial success by dint of sheer ability, and they do in many instances succeed in deceiving some of the church people who are unfamiliar with the ways of grinding greed.

Some of these men themselves are not conscious of the crime they commit against the little children because their thoughts have never been directed along lines calculated to arouse their interest in humanity's other half, the poor half, the poverty stricken half. Their environment, their training, all have tended to blind them to the conditions under which the less fortunate members of society struggle and exist, yet because of this very fact many a greedy hypocrite is enabled to hide behind this same cloak when confronted with the evidence of his crime against childhood.

When told that he is depriving innocent children of the opportunity of growing to vigorous and healthy manhood and womanhood; that he is denying to the citizenship of the future a high class of men and women, that he is forcing upon the next generation a stunted, weak citizenship, this prince of hypocrites will feign blindness and plead his inability to see how he is doing anything of the kind. His colossal selfishness will actually urge him on to try to convince sane men and women that they are looking at the situation from the wrong viewpoint and that the children are in reality better off piling up profit for him than they could possibly be otherwise; that if sent to school they would never amount to anything anyhow, because they are all dull, weak of intellect and incapable of acquiring an education that would be of any advantage to them or to society, while in his workshop they are learning to do something for which nature has fitted them, therefore he is rendering not only to the children, but to society in general a great service.

Strange as it may seem to those who know, this nabob and knave frequently convinces some gullible souls that his argument is sound, and that they have actually been mistaken, while at the bottom of his black heart the stain of guilt eclipses all others. The day is coming, and in the not distant future, when all the children of the poor will be placed in the schoolroom instead of the factory; when every child will be given an opportunity to enjoy, during the period of early childhood at least, an abundance of God's fresh air instead of the foul fumes of the factory and the workshop; when the world will be offering to future generations better men and better women capable of producing better government.

This has been a long and strenuous struggle by trade unionists, but now, at the dawning of a brighter day, they feel that every past exertion and every future effort must bring its reward by way of robust-bodied, happy-faced growing children.

Long live the unselfishness which has urged them on through all these years!

REPORT OF BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

The report of Superintendent of Banks Williams is a lengthy one and is full of information for the person who is not well informed as to the manner in which those laws passed for the protection of the public are sometimes enforced.

He says that while the banking situation generally is in a satisfactory condition, "Viewed, however, in the aspect of general administration, there is much to be done before the banks and bankers of California are on a plane of complete efficiency. When I assumed, on February 21, 1911, the duties of Superintendent of Banks of this State, a condition, serious and grave confronted me. Investigation and inquiry, persistently and diligently pursued, disclosed that much that the State has placed beyond the pale of law, had been tolerated by this department. Laws of regulation and restriction had been winked at. Special privileges had dominated a department of government where absolute equality of administration is vital.

"Instead of a strict enforcement of the banking law, there was an evasion, systematically conducted and made doubly dangerous by the connivance and at times, the sanction and even suggestion, of this department. The bankers of California had been misled to believe that State control of their affairs is an officious interference with private interests. A policy of temporizing and discrimination had undermined the essential features of healthy supervision. This fault, having its origin in the department itself, had spread to the bankers, until the whole system of supervision and State control has been attacked as if by an insidious disease. These grave facts I call to your attention, not to indicate that the banking situation in this State is in jeopardy, but that the strict and legitimate enforcement of State control has been altogether ignored under previous administrations to the disadvantage and hazard of institutions which the State insists shall be protected completely and intelligently."

Not only in the banking business, but in other lines, big business has so long enjoyed immunity from the operation of the laws that their managers honestly feel that they are being abused when public officials do their duty and insist upon an observance of the laws passed for the protection of the people. Many of these men have absolutely no regard for anything except such things as may be used to promote business, even if it be necessary to totally disregard the interests and safety of the public as a whole. Business, with them, is the all important thing, public welfare and the interests of humanity only an after or secondary consideration.

Therefore any regulation or control by the forces of government for the protection of the general public is unwarranted interference with business. It is all right to do these things in other lines, but those who have enjoyed special privileges should be permitted to continue to so enjoy them.

A wave is going over the country now, however, which will take some of the wind out of the sails of big business and reduce its speed to a rate of safety ultimately, and a good place to make the start is in the banking business.

The sooner those men who have contracted the habit, through long practice, of ignoring the laws placed upon the books by the representatives of the people come to a realization that the time has arrived for their enforcement, the better it will be for them, because the people are being aroused from their long slumber.

The right-feeling parent, however, like the philanthropic legislator, will rejoice not in coercion, but in dispensing with coercion. He will do without law wherever other modes of regulating conduct can be successfully employed; and he will regret the having recourse to law where law is necessary.—Herbert Spencer.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Turkey is responsible for many of the small boy's regrets today but long before next Thanksgiving Day he will have forgotten and be ready to do the same thing again. This is not due to courage, but rather to short memory or forgetfulness, and a desire to satisfy the cravings of his palate.

Many of the world's greatest heroes are never heard of by the public. Many of them do not themselves know that they are heroes, because they simply did what they felt they ought to do and attached no unusual importance to it. Yet there are many things in life that men ought to do which require heroic conduct for accomplishment.

The courage required to start upon the long journey of accomplishment prevents many a man from being of service to the world, but the will power to keep at it leaves more tasks undone or in a half-completed state than the energy of mankind will be able to finish in centuries. Many men make the start, but few finish. The will power is lacking.

Carlyle knew something about the ways of men, and he surely struck the nail squarely on the head when he said: "Many a man thinks that it is goodness that keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles."

A man may be as poor as a church mouse, so far as money and property are concerned, yet if he can find enjoyment within himself, through his love of reading or a penchant for studying out some of the problems which confront the world, he is indeed rich, for these things may be indulged in at little or no expense, and they place him in a position where he need never be lonesome. Company is not essential to such enjoyment—in fact is detrimental to it.

One of the most provoking things one comes across when in search of information upon which to base a decision is the fellow who always agrees with you no matter what you say. There is no chance to learn anything from such a creature, and the very agreeableness of him prevents you from breaking away and going to some one who holds opinions of his own and does not inquire whether you like them or not before giving expression to them.

A new ruling by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, recently issued, is of interest to all trade unions having official publications. This latest ruling grants a full year as the period in which the publications are entitled to the second-class privilege after subscriptions have expired. This action rescinds such existing rules providing for varying periods of acceptance, ranging from three months to a year, according to the frequency with which the publication is issued.

The world will never know how many careers have been ruined by the foolish notion that only the genius can rise to the top, and that the common, ordinary, everyday man has no chance to develop the capacity to do the big things that keep the world climbing up hill. This delusion is undoubtedly responsible for many of the less determined giving up the struggle too early to accomplish much; but it is a delusion, a deception and a fraud nevertheless. It is a snare that picks up the timid and unsuspecting wayfarers on life's tiresome journey. It is a false idea that should be forced out of the world as rapidly as possible, because the common plodder can produce results if he but keeps at it.

Wit at Random

That young America is quick-witted in all walks of life is shown by the following which took place between two small boys:

"My brother made ugly faces at you yesterday and you didn't darst to fight. You pretended you didn't notice 'im.

"I didn't neither," said the lad, quickly. "I thought they was natural."

English Tourist (to carman, whom he has been pestering with senseless questions, while being driven round the "sights")—I say, my man, I've been in Ireland for a week now and I haven't seen a single Irishman driving a troublesome pig along the road, same as you see in the picture postcards, you know.

Carman (his patience exhausted)—Oh, just wait two minutes, sir. There's a big mirror in Casey's window up the street here.

There was peace.

New Arrival—I suppose you have music at the hotel?

Hotel Clerk—No; but we have a band.

Creditor—I ask you for the last time, can you pay me that £5 you owe me?

Debtor—Thank goodness! There's an end to that silly question!

The Stranger—Are you quite sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?

The Official—Of course! What's the matter?

The Stranger—I've lived a dog's life ever since.—Philadelphia Times.

A well-known angler, who had been fishing the whole day, and got nothing but bites, was accosted by one of the keepers, who said:

"Are you aware that this water is private and that you are not allowed to take fish from it?"

"Great Scot!" replied the angler. "I'm not taking your fish; I'm feeding them!"

An Irishman, who had never seen a fire engine before, once came to London, and, standing at one of the upstairs windows of the house where he was staying with a friend, saw two engines rushing along, dropping the red-hot cinders as they went. He got very excited, and rushing downstairs, shouted, "Quick, Moike, come an' look! They're carting hell away; there's two cartloads just come along!"

"Well, old man, how did you get along after I left you at midnight. Get home all right?"

"No; a confounded nosey policeman haled me to the station, where I spent the rest of the night."

"Lucky dog! I reached home."—Boston Transcript.

A Brooklyn Sunday-school teacher once had occasion to catechize a new pupil whose ignorance of his Testament would have been amusing had it not been so appalling. One Sunday she asked the little fellow how many commandments there were. To her surprise the lad answered, glibly enough, "Ten, ma'am." "And now, Sammy," asked the teacher, "what would be the result if you should break one of them?" "Then there'd be nine," triumphantly answered the youngster.—Fun.

"You say you are your wife's third husband?" said one man to another, during a talk.

"No, I am her fourth husband," was the reply.

"Heavens, man!" said the first speaker. "You are not a husband—you're a habit."—Tit-Bits.

Masterpiece in Prose

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

I hear much said of patriotism, appeals to patriotism, transports of patriotism. Gentlemen, why prostitute this noble word? Is it so very magnanimous to give up a part of your income in order to save your whole property? This is very simple arithmetic, and he that hesitates deserves contempt rather than indignation.

Yes, gentlemen, it is to your immediate self-interest, to your most familiar notions of prudence and policy, that I now appeal. I say not to you now, as heretofore, beware how you give the world the first example of an assembled Nation untrue to the public faith. I ask you not, as heretofore, what right you have to freedom, or what means of maintaining it, if, at your first step in administration, you outdo in baseness all the old and corrupt governments. I tell you, that unless you prevent this catastrophe, you will all be involved in the general ruin; and that you are yourselves the persons most deeply interested in making the sacrifices which the Government demands of you.

I exhort you, then, most earnestly, to vote these extraordinary supplies; and God grant they may prove sufficient! Vote them, I beseech you; for, even if you doubt the expediency of the means, you know perfectly well that the supplies are necessary, and that you are incapable of raising them in any other way. Vote them at once, for the crisis does not admit of delay; and, if it occurs, we must be responsible for the consequences.

Beware of asking for time. Misfortune accords it never. While you are lingering, the evil day will come upon you. Why, gentlemen, it is but a few days since, that upon occasion of some foolish bustle in the Palais Royal, some ridiculous insurrection that existed nowhere but in the heads of a few weak or designing individuals, we were told with emphasis, "Catiline is at the gates of Rome, and yet we deliberate." We know, gentlemen, that this was all imagination. We are far from being at Rome; nor is there any Catiline at the gates of Paris. But now are we threatened with a real danger; bankruptcy. National bankruptcy is before you; it threatens to swallow up your persons, your property, your honor—and yet you deliberate.

SECRETARY'S MOTHER DEAD.

Mrs. Katherine Gallagher, mother of Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the Labor Council, passed away at 1:30 Tuesday morning at her home, 418 Oak street, after an illness of two weeks.

The deceased was 60 years old. Besides a legion of friends whom she had endeared to her by her magnanimity and kindly disposition, Mrs. Gallagher leaves four sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of her companionship. They are William P., John Edward, James A., and Andrew J. Gallagher, and Mrs. John Madden and Mrs. John P. Denehy.

A source of much consolation to Mrs. Gallagher during her last few days was the presence of her son, Andrew, at her bedside. When his mother was first stricken, Andrew J. Gallagher was on the way to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. When he reached the convention city he was warned of his mother's sinking condition. He immediately set out for his home, and after a race across the continent reached the side of his fond parent a few days ago. Gallagher's arrival, the attending physicians say, prolonged the earthly days of his mother.

A funeral mass was celebrated at Sacred Heart Church on Fillmore street, Thursday morning at 9:30. The remains were then taken to Holy Cross cemetery for interment.

LOS ANGELES POLITICALLY. By National Socialist Press.

Driven to desperation by the irresistible onslaught of the Socialists, the "Old Guard" is standing in the trench fighting desperately for life.

"Nothing short of a miracle can save us from the impending political cataclysm—the Socialists are about to overwhelm the combined strength of our party" said a "good government" official at the Union League Club last night.

"Los Angeles is in a terrible predicament with woman's suffrage and Socialism."

The Otis papers bitterly fought woman suffrage until the last hour, and now they are pathetically pleading with the women to "save the city from the awful calamity of Socialism" by voting for the gang that is in power at the present time. What the "Times" really fears is that the Socialists will win, and with them the workers will be able to repeal the anti-picket law and take the police department out of the hands of the M. and M.

In addition to this, Otis is interested in certain land and water grabs that will be stopped if Harriman and the Socialists are elected.

Since the Old Guard has taken hold of the management of the campaign the saloons have poured money into the coffers of the "good-government" organization. As opposed to this, the bartenders union stands solidly for the Socialists' ticket. The bartenders have more friends than their employers. The danger to the liquor interests is that the workers may resent the action of the big brewers and distillers in donating immense sums to the campaign fund of the exploiters.

A feature of the campaign that has been a power is the Socialist theatre. The show house is situated on Fifth street. Motion pictures are shown at this place, and the latest sensation is a series of pictures showing scenes along Owens River aqueduct depicting the immense dam in course of construction in the lands owned by Otis, Earl and others. The picture shows a private aqueduct to carry the water to Chatsworth Park, where it will be impounded in another reservoir on private land.

In half a dozen places stereopticons are working several hours each night flashing on screens news that is suppressed in the daily newspapers.

On half a dozen "news wagons" on the streets, Socialists are selling literature in quantities hitherto undreamed of. "I am selling one dollar books now faster than I could give them away a year ago," said a literature agent who has disposed of 2000 copies of a book against war.

Senator Winfield Galord of Milwaukee, Charlotte Perkins Gilman of New York, and J. Stitt Wilson, mayor of Berkeley, are among the latest speakers added to the list.

Lincoln Steffens, who is in Los Angeles for the McNamara trial, declares there was never a political campaign conducted with the completeness, vigor and enthusiasm as the one now carried on by the Socialists.

At meetings unadvertised, where simple announcements have been made, 15,000 persons turned out. At the first meeting scheduled for Charlotte Perkins Gilman at Temple Auditorium for 8 o'clock, a remarkable scene was enacted. Doors were opened at 6:50 p. m., and twelve minutes later 3500 persons were seated in the auditorium. Six thousand were sent to six theaters and halls near by, and many thousands stood in the streets. That same night twenty meetings were held in outlying halls, and at nearly every one of them overflow meetings were held in the street.

"Good government" meetings are poorly attended, despite the flaring advertisements and wild appeals for attendance.

Of course, this proves nothing conclusively, and it is admitted Socialists are universally given

to attendance at meetings. They will vote, but will they have enough to carry the election?

Never have daily papers gone to such extremes in lies and vilification. With the exception of the Scripps' paper, every newspaper in Los Angeles is sending up a prolonged wail to "save the city" from the Socialists.

The eight-page full newspaper size of the "Coming Victory" will be off the press for distribution by the "Flying Squadron" next Saturday. The edition will be number 18, and 150,000 will be run and distributed to the homes of the people before 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

An analysis of the new registration shows some startling and encouraging figures. In the Harriman precincts there is a vast increase over the Alexander precincts. Out of the mass of duplications in the registration the totals will settle down to about 160,000 in the city.

There will be about 110,000 votes cast at the election. Harriman's followers claim at least 60,000 votes.

It is known that a conspiracy is on foot to throw out thousands of Socialist registrations. It is openly stated that Alexander must win. This is being re-echoed by the operatives, thugs and pickhandle men who are in the city acting as guards in the Southern Pacific and Salt Lake railway shops, where strikes are in progress. These men are being instructed in their duties, and they will be on hand.

"If we can't outvote them we can outcount them," said a strikebreaker who has been taken out of an iron foundry and put on "precinct work."

Unknown to their opponents, the Socialists have their men on the election boards in nearly every precinct in the city. These men will be in a position to insist on a fair count.

TEAMSTERS' "AT HOME."

The Teamsters gave their annual "at home" Wednesday evening in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, and achieved a decided success. An entertainment was presented during the evening, followed by a dance. The program included vocal and instrumental selections, recitations, Irish dancing and specialties. Among those who entertained were the following: Miss Myrtle Franzen, Miss Edith Griffin, Miss Driscoll, Miss Fisher, Edward Healey and Walter Talbot. The following committees had charge of the entertainment: Floor director, Erion Gibbons; assistant floor directors, Robert Keenan, M. McLaughlin, T. J. Sears and M. Ryan; floor committee, Charles Fisher, John Quinlan, Joseph Connors, John Butler, William Hedge, Arthur McGruder and Robert Case; reception committee, John J. Casey, William McDonald, Peter Burke, Fred Beck, Edward Schneider, Arthur Fitzgerald, Walter Ennis, George Griffin, John Carney, Chas. Bianchi, T. Edwards, Ben Hanrahan, James Mendoza and Frank Shoemaker; arrangements, Harry Gorman (chairman), Miles d'Arcy, John O'Connell, Con Sullivan, Erion Gibbons, Harry Ryan and Walter McDonald.

The immigration of Asiatics into this country from the Mexican border and the cunning and desperate methods employed by coolies in getting through the line of immigration officers formed a large part of the text of an executive board report which was adopted at a meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League held at the Labor Temple on Fourteenth street Sunday afternoon.

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THE McNAMARA CASE.

Because they disbelieve in capital punishment a large number of men are dismissed from Judge Bordwell's court each day. The attempt to get a jury in the McNamara case is delayed by this fact. It has been noted that of those who do believe in capital punishment all are members of some church, are over fifty years of age and are opposed to labor unions.

"I do not believe in murder, legally conducted or otherwise. I do not believe in murder whether by an individual, by the State or by soldiers or the constabulary," was the way one talesman put the case. Judge Bordwell started to reprimand the man but the defiant attitude and flashing eye of the talesman may have made the judge change his mind. At any rate the man was dismissed without further questioning.

Whenever a juror declares he does not believe in capital punishment Darrow rests easy and allows the prosecutor to do the challenging. Usually Judge Bordwell hastily dismisses them. When veniremen declare they will not be inclined to convict on circumstantial evidence Darrow tries to bring them out and many of these are excused.

"We want no jurors who will not take a firm decided stand. Our client does not want a life sentence which comes within the discretion of the jury. Turn these men free or hang them." This is the attitude taken by the defense.

A sample of the sort of jurors that the prosecutors want to get in the box was Christian Sebelius, a retired rancher of Monrovia, a reader of the "Times" and a hater of labor organizations. He said he believed the "Times" was destroyed by dynamite and that he believed J. B. McNamara was the James Bryce mentioned in the newspapers; that both the men were implicated and that they were guilty. He said he did not think he would make a fair and unbiased juror. Clarence Darrow promptly challenged the man for bias and inability to give a fair trial. The attorneys present were astounded to hear the prosecutor resist the challenge of such a palpably unfair talesman. Assistant District Attorney Horton declared the man was a fair talesman and asked that he be passed. He said he did not care to examine the man. Judge Bordwell went at the matter rather gingerly, but so emphatic and so decided were the answers of Sebelius that in a few minutes the judge discovered there was no hope of getting a juror there and he excused the man.

The outlook is not very bright and it is believed there will not be a jury selected until after December 5th, the day of the Los Angeles municipal election.

"When John J. McNamara goes on the witness stand Ortie McManigal's story will be shown up in the full glare of the light of truth and the Burn's conspiracy will fall flat," said an attorney attached to the defense.

Burns will leave nothing undone to secure a conviction and get the \$200,000 bonus he is promised if he can make the case against the secretary of the Structural Bridge and Iron Workers' Union and his brother.

It is known McManigal was in the employ of Burns long before the "Times" explosion, and that he believed his employer exerted great influence over the courts of California and other States.

McManigal received \$7 a day for his "work" for Burns. It will be remembered that it was during this time that McManigal claims to have planted the nitro-glycerine that blew up the Llewellyn Iron Works.

The jurors now in the box are: Robert F. Bain, retired contracting carpenter; F. D. Green, citrus grower; Byron Lisk, mill president; J. B. Sexton, real estate broker; Wm. J. Andre, contracting carpenter; F. A. Brode, retired merchant; E. S. Bisbee, retired rancher.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 28th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Jos. Medgyesi, bass, No. 47; Geo. Schields, cornet and drums, No. 76; A. D. Cardinet, drums, No. 12; H. Bartman, 'cello, A. F. of M., conditional.

Transfers withdrawn: F. R. Fuller, Local No. 147; J. De Sanctis, Local No. 20; S. De Sanctis, Local No. 20.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: A. C. Parrott, L. M. Lalanne, M. Abraham.

Following traveling members reported having played a two weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre: Earl Schwartz No. 9, Fred Whittier No. 9, C. R. Heinmann No. 310, Chas. Lang, No. 17, Frank Cork No. 259.

Fletcher Husband, the well-known organist, was found dead in the bath room of his residence November 22d. He had been affected for some time past with heart trouble and it is thought that while taking a bath he was overcome by the gas from the heater. He was a very talented musician and leaves a host of friends both in and outside of the union.

The following names have been added to the ballot for the coming election, by petition: Chas. Schuppert, A. Dijeau, J. Spencer for delegate to S. F. Labor Council; W. C. Kittler, delegate to State Federation of Labor; H. Menke and J. J. Matheson, delegate A. F. of M. convention. Frank Ellis has returned from a three-

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AT 8 P. M.

Auditorium, Mission High School

18th and Dolores Streets

An interesting and instructive program consisting of a brief Lecture, Moving Pictures, Stereopticon Views and Music will be presented.

COME AND ENJOY YOURSELF

See Page Sixteen

months' trip to the Hawaiian Islands. He reports a very fine trip and says the Islands are great but San Francisco looks best.

The regular monthly meeting of the branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, on Thursday, December 7th. Members are requested to attend.

Mrs. B. Hamman, mother of Julia Hamman, at one time a member of this union, died very suddenly last week. The funeral was held from the family residence, 3907 Twenty-second street. There was a funeral committee present from this union.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable and become delinquent after December 31, 1911. The dues amount to \$1.50; strike assessments fourth quarter, \$3.25; death assessments Nos. 9-10, 50 cents. The death assessments have been levied on account of the deaths of F. Ulissi and Chas. E. Burns. Members will kindly pay the same at your earliest convenience and avoid the rush (as well as suspension) to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

There are about 100 members who have been charged with picnic tickets, notifications of which have been mailed. A list of same can be seen at headquarters.

"Whereas, At the tenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles during the month of October, 1910, at the request of the Musicians' Union, the Federation placed the Santa Cruz Beach Company on the 'unfair list,' where it has since remained; and

"Whereas, Every effort to effect a settlement with the said company proved of no avail until George A. Tracy, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, prevailed upon the management of the Beach Company to enter upon negotiations looking to the settlement of its differences with union labor, with the result that such has been done to the entire satisfaction of the Musicians' Union and the Beach Company; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6 of San Francisco, acting in accord with its sister union at Santa Cruz, that we hereby extend a vote of thanks to George A. Tracy for the able manner in which he brought about a settlement of this controversy and again restored union conditions at Santa Cruz; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be notified of the satisfactory termination of this controversy, to the end that the name of the Santa Cruz Beach Company be removed from the unfair list of the Federation; also that this union send copies of this resolution to Mr. Tracy, to the San Francisco Labor Council, to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and to the 'Labor Clarion,' with a request that the same be published in full.

"Adopted this — day of November, 1911.

"(Signed)

"MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, LOCAL No. 6,

"(Seal) Per E. H. SLISSMAN, Secretary."

PROMINENT ENGLISH VISITOR.

Thomas Chambers, the general treasurer of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, recently arrived in New York. Mr. Chambers will attend the coming convention of the International Seamen's Union, to be held in Baltimore, and it is said that after the convention he will make a number of addresses in New York and other places. He was one of the valuable aides of J. Havelock Wilson in building up the British Seamen's Union, which prosecuted the recent successful strike. Mr. Chambers returns to England in January.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 24, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal and Secretary Gallagher excused. Delegate J. O. Walsh appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Pile Drivers—T. J. Wheeler, Ed. Shay, vice T. J. Denehay and W. C. French. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Socialist Party, calling attention to the Job Harriman meeting to be held on Sunday evening, November 26th, at Building Trades Temple. From Building Trades Council, notification that they had appointed a committee of five to work in conjunction with a like committee from this Council and Socialist Party relative to the Job Harriman meeting; also have donated the use of Auditorium for said meeting. From Al. McCabe, secretary to Governor, in relation to non-union men employed at State University. From National Committee on Prison Labor, thanking Council for support given their association. From Wm. Boone, secretary of Open Forum, relative to peace treaty.

Communication was received from Mr. Charles Wesley Reed, asking permission to address the Council. Moved that the secretary be instructed to notify the gentleman that this Council had nothing to do with the protest of Wm. Boone. Amendment, that the communication be filed; amendment carried.

Referred to Label Section—From Pile Drivers' Union, credentials for Frank Lively, vice D. Cameron.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From White Rats Actors' International Union, asking support of organized labor when employing professional talent.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From J. P. Sherbesman, replying to recommendation of organizing committee.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Civic Federation of New York, in regard to the Anti-Sherman Trust Law. Moved that the communication be filed; motion lost, 24 in favor, 63 against. Moved that communication be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; motion carried.

Referred to McNamara Defense League—From Lumber Clerks, stating they would hold a McNamara meeting November 28th. From Boot and Shoe Workers, stating they would hold McNamara meeting November 27th.

Referred to Treasurer—From California Co-Operative Meat Company, inclosing nomination blanks for board of directors and finance committee.

Resignation was received from Ed. Fennessey of Cooks Helpers' Union No. 110 as delegate to McNamara League, and same was accepted.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Reported that the French Laundry Workers' ball to be held November 25th was unfair to their organization. Retail Shoe Clerks—Will hold a McNamara meeting Monday evening, December 4th; have donated \$20. White Rats Actors—Board of Directors have assessment proposition under consideration; New York branch has given \$500 to date.

Report of Label Section—Delegate O'Brien (chairman) stated that Label Section had made arrangements to hold Union Label Moving Picture Show at Lyceum Theatre, December 7th, and at Mission High School on December 8th, and requested unionists and friends to be present; also wish to thank Mr. Alfred Roncovieri, Superintendent of Schools, for his efforts in ob-

taining the Mission High School for label show; further reported that the Label Section was making a vigorous campaign for a demand for the Bell brand collar.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the complaint of Cooks' Association, and on the request of Cooks No. 44 for a boycott on the catering firm of Wheeler & Hayward. On the matter of the Janitors' Union, it was agreed that the Moving Picture Operators would work in conjunction with the Janitors to the end that moving picture houses be induced to employ only union janitors; concurred in. Recommended indorsement of Coopers' wage scale and agreement; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Pile Drivers, \$36; Waiters, \$20; Tailors, \$12; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Stage Employees, \$8; Drug Clerks, \$4; Bartenders, \$12; Bill Posters, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$6; House-smiths, \$14; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$2; Bootblacks, \$4; Ship Scalpers, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Bottle Caners, \$2; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Rammermen, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$4. Total, \$184.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$8; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Jas. J. Kenny, financial secretary, \$15; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Label Section, \$150; Walter N. Brunt Co., \$7; R. H. Corson, \$3. Total, \$276.

Adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Acting Secretary.

WHITE RATS UNION OF AMERICA.

To Organized Labor. Greeting:

As you are aware that the White Rats Actors' Union and the Associated Actresses of America are part of the American Federation of Labor through direct affiliation, and we have in our membership over 12,000 actors and actresses, all of the best and desirable acts in vaudeville, we would respectfully ask your consideration of the following resolution adopted by our organization which is of material benefit to you and our general membership:

It has been a custom with booking agents to enter into contracts furnishing entertainments for a stated sum of money, thereby giving them the right to pay individual acts an amount of money which would allow the booking agent to deduct for his share in many instances considerable of the appropriation, we would ask that in your business relations with any booking agent there shall be two conditions embodied in the contract.

First—All acts and members thereof shall produce on the night of the entertainment, a paid-up card in full benefit of the White Rats' Actors' Union or the Associated Actresses of America; failure to do so, being sufficient cause for the prevention of said act making its professional appearance.

Second—That the said booking agent shall furnish to the entertainment committee a list of the acts engaged to appear on the night of the entertainment, with salaries attached thereto, which salaries shall be paid direct to the acts which shall appear.

You will realize by these two requests that we desire to have none but union acts appear, and secondly to protect you in such a way that it will be an assured fact that you will receive full value for your appropriation.

With the hope that you will insist in the enforcement of these two provisions in your contract, we are,

Fraternally yours,

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Beginning Sunday Matinee, December 10.

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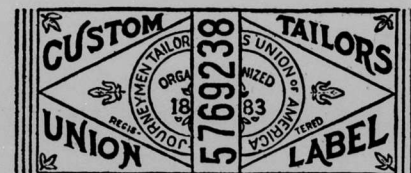
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WORKERS' HOMES.

By J. A. Kinghorn-Jones.

An open letter to John Graham Brooks, Professor of Economics and Sociology.

Thank you for your letter of November 6th, in which you say: "Your scheme is not one with which I have any sympathy. That 'Labor is the true standard of value' (quoted by him from my letter) I believe to be not only an error, but a very mischievous one, I should also be very sorry to see the special financial scheme tried—as you suggest—as I believe it would do harm rather than good."

I challenge you to give one reason against my suggestion that the Government issue \$500,000,000 greenbacks, good for all debts, public and private, for the purpose of erecting 200,000 homes at a cost of \$2500 each with the provision that workers pay \$20 per month for same, and at the termination of ten and one-half years of such payments the deeds be handed to them, the repayments be used for erecting more homes; the repayments the first year would provide 23,000 more homes.

I know you can make objection to the plan, but objections can only be made by those who, through our infamous money laws, are enabled to live in luxurious ease on the labor of others.

You say labor is not the true standard of value; fruits, nuts, vegetables that grow wild, without the aid of man; fish in seas and rivers; birds and animals, are all useless to man unless the labor of gathering, catching and preparing for food is performed; labor makes them useful, labor makes them of value; it follows that the time used in such work should be a factor in the various values; so labor is the standard of value and one hour of work useful to humanity should be, in fact is, the unit of value; on that basis if the coinage were simply changed from dollars to hours, an equitable exchange of labor would be effected, with the result that none of the medium of exchange would get into the claws of parasites!

As you suggest no other standard of value in place of labor, it is presumed that you approve of the present gold standard, which is no standard for anything except extortion—robbery. Gold varies in value more than anything else, the rates of exchange all over the world prove that; one man can borrow at 2 per cent, another will be forced to pay 20 per cent or say 50 per cent—during the Civil War the bankers demanded 36 per cent from the Government for gold. Merchants during that period had to pay 185 per cent for gold with which to pay import duties, because of the bankers' "exception" clause on the greenbacks—a scheme to rob—they had cornered the gold.

An elastic yard measure would be as good a standard for length as gold is of value.

A sponge, three by three, would make as good a standard of weight, as gold is of value, if the sponge were taken from the sea and used for weighing purposes and the next day exposed to the sun's rays at 100 degrees, and then again used as the standard weight.

You object to labor as a standard of value; look at it another way, say Jesus, the Nazarene carpenter, had deposited one cent in a bank at 5 per cent compound interest for you, today there would be \$296,180,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (\$296,18 followed by thirty-four 0's) to your account; how could that inconceivably stupendous amount have accumulated? Metals do not breed like rabbits. It would have been the result of labor. You know labor pays all usury; it is their sweat and blood—delicacies upon which parasites grow fat. I defy you to contradict that statement! Are you not on the wrong plane of thought, Professor? Or, do you think the great aim of civilization has been reached now that one yahoo picaroon banker controls properties of more money value than

all the real money in the world. You might do well to study present conditions from another viewpoint, and I would suggest the ideal of millions upon millions of homes, owned by happy families, instead of paying rent to a few grasping landlords. "The land shall not be sold," is one of the Biblical ethics.

My suggestion is the purest strain of Socialism, and I object most emphatically to the word "scheme" being applied to it, as you do; the usual acceptance of that word is in connection with a swindle, such as the unnatural gold standard scheme, and all other swindles that are based on that colossal swindle, such as exploitation of labor, banks, trust companies, stock exchanges and other gambling hells—in fact all those devious ways by which the sharks juggle the gold from others' pockets to their own without an equitable exchange of service—we speak of a devilish scheme; but a plan of salvation: The word "scheme" does not appear in the Bible, the ethical parts of which were old when that book was compiled, and those are the parts which every church ignores in practice, or we should not allow usury, no, not even the one per cent that so incensed Nehemiah.

(Continued next week.)

THE "MUCK-RAKE" MAN.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Some men are so constituted that they cannot see all sides of even the simplest proposition. This is often so not because they are insincere nor because they desire to be contrary, but it is due to the fact that previous environment or training has taught them to take a narrow view of things.

But there is another kind of narrowness which is almost unpardonable. The narrowness of the pessimist—it deserves our pity. Recently, our attention has been called to the "muck-rake." Read again that story of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," in which is told the incident of the man who was so taken up with his filthy occupation, that he failed to see just above him the most beautiful things.

There is good in every man. In most cases there is more good than even his best friends suspect. But his enemies are searching for the evil, and a man usually finds what he looks for. It is not surprising, therefore, that the best intentions sometimes meet with contempt and opposition. This has its compensations, for opposition puts a man to a test, which not only brings out the best that is in him, but it develops the finer virtues. The fellow who handles the muck-rake—he who slings mud—will find that he has soiled his own hands. And in most cases it will be discovered that the filth failed to reach his mark.

It is fortunate that the rank and file among workingmen are often too ready to believe a lie concerning the men who for years have been fighting their battles, sometimes during periods when, to be known as an "agitator" meant only hardship. The thousand and one victories vanish in the contemplation of the single error—granted that the story of the enemy is true.

There is need in the labor movement, as in other movements of a breadth of spirit which will seek to know the best things about men, and not the worst.

This was the spirit of Christ. To Peter, who knew only too well his own fickleness, Jesus said: "Thou shalt become a rock"—sturdy, strong, firm. So He dealt with men, always. Never excusing meanness, for He had only words of contempt for the hypocritical Pharisee, but seeing and loving the good that was in men, He made even the sinner realize that in Him might be found a friend and brother, who was tempted in all points like as he was, and yet without sin.

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(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
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(99)	*Boite & Braden.	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2349 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12)	Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(178)	Dickinson & Scott.	343 Front
(79)	Dignan, T. J.	1896 Steiner
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir.	330 Jackson
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner.	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Ten Bosch.	340 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(122)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(70)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(26)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	461 Bush
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn.	563 Clay
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	532 Commercial
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60)	*Post.	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press.	67 First

(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(77)	Quick Print.	2075 Market
(33)	Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Toesin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press.	377 Hayes
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althoff & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Sorensen Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
 Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'y
 Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Acting under instructions from San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, the membership committee is formulating a plan for the systematic registration of all apprentices working in union offices. The committee will have a meeting of apprentices Wednesday, December 6th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at headquarters, room 236, second floor of the Investors' building, Fourth and Market streets. Chairmen of offices are earnestly requested to notify the apprentices in their offices of this meeting and urge them to attend. Other matters of interest which will be to their future welfare will be brought to their attention.

A benefit ball is to be given on Saturday evening, December 9th, in Veterans' Hall, 435 Duboce avenue, near Fillmore and Church streets, for Christopher Freeman and wife, who are both afflicted with tuberculosis. Mr. Freeman and his family, consisting of his wife and two small children, are now residing at Dutch Flat in the hope that the pure air of that district will prove beneficial. Tickets for the ball are 25 cents.

Owing to the vast amount of business the past month an adjourned meeting will be held on Sunday, December 3, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. Action on newspaper and machine scale and report of propaganda committee will come up.

It has been the custom of the union for many years past to remember its members who are residents of the Home at Colorado Springs, with a little Christmas gift, and the secretary-treasurer was instructed to forward each of the members of No. 21 in that institution a check to the amount of \$10.

To assist in the battle of the great white plague (tuberculosis) the union purchased \$10 worth of seals from the Red Cross Society.

The union donated \$400 to the McNamara Defense League.

R. H. Leschinsky died at his home on Sunday morning, November 26th. Mr. Leschinsky had been a sufferer from tuberculosis of the throat, and until recently had been a resident of the Home in Colorado Springs. He left that institution on November 20th and arrived in San Francisco last Wednesday evening. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, November 28th, at 2 o'clock, from Odd Fellows' Hall.

Saturday morning, November 18th, as the clock indicated the hour of 11, the employees of the State Printing Office trooped into the spacious book bindery for the purpose of bidding goodbye to W. W. Shannon, the retiring State Printer. Shortly afterward Mr. Shannon appeared, accompanied by Mrs. Shannon and Miss Glynn, and the vast gathering gave a cheer that left no doubt as to its heartiness. The meeting was then called to order informally by Andrew F. Smith, general foreman of the office, who briefly called attention to the occasion of the gathering. He then continued in a sympathetic and pleasant strain until the surprising moment, when he presented to Mr. Shannon, on behalf of the employees, a beautiful gold watch studded with diamonds. Mr. Shannon replied thankfully and at some length, reviewing the pleasant relations always existing between the employees and himself, and saying his only regret at retiring was the severance of those ties of relationship. One thing was evident throughout—Billy Shannon will always hold a warm place in the hearts of the printers.

The members of "The Recorder" chapel will give a dinner and theatre party on Saturday, December 9th. The dinner will be given at Il Trovatore restaurant, after which the Orpheum will be visited. It will be a good-fellowship affair, and plans will be discussed as to the fourth annual banquet to take place in February. The following gentlemen have charge of the arrangements: Messrs. Johnson, Gould, Scheneck and Traver, who are making their best efforts for a very enjoyable evening.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Holisting Engineers No. 50—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 2d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammerners—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

The brewery workers are to hold a McNamara meeting on December 23d, when addresses will be made in both English and German.

The Labor Council approved the new wage scale of the Coopers' Union, which varies from the prevailing rate in one branch of the trade only, in which an increase of 50 cents is asked.

Box Makers and Sawyers' Union will nominate and elect officers at their meeting next Tuesday, and will also consider the question of funds for the McNamara defense.

The Labor Council is in receipt of the immigration figures for the year 1910 just issued by the Bureau of Immigration.

The Retail Shoe Clerks will meet on December 4th, when nominations for officers for the ensuing term will be made. The matter of funds for the McNamara defense will also be taken up.

During the past week the following trade unionists have passed away: Michael Fay of the riggers and stevedores, Henry C. Anderson of the cigar makers, Rudolph Leschinsky of the Typographical Union, Frank T. Schick of the hatters, and Frank Schockley of the glass bottle blowers.

The Grocery Clerks' Union will hold a McNamara meeting on December 7th.

A committee from the Freight Handlers' Union and one from the San Francisco Labor Council had an interview with General Manager E. E. Calvin of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in relation to the new wage scale recently adopted by the union. The matter was fully discussed, and, while no positive assurance was given by the manager of the company, there were indications that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached between the men and the company. The union at its last meeting voted \$10 for the men on strike on the Harriman lines.

Painters' Union No. 19 at its last meeting indorsed the Federal bill having for its purpose the doing away with the contract system in the penitentiaries of this country, which seriously interferes with free labor. Four candidates were elected to membership and six applications were presented.

Local No. 36 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has on referendum vote declared in favor of the new constitution of the international body. The several locals of this brotherhood will be called upon to decide, on a referendum vote, where the next convention of the international shall be held. That convention will meet in 1913, and Denver, Colo., and Winnipeg, Canada, want to be the convention city.

Bartenders' Union No. 41 last Monday night drew two warrants in the sum of \$100 each for the payment of two death benefits. Sick benefits to the amount of \$59 were ordered paid and eight candidates were obligated. Next Monday night will be a McNamara protest meeting.

Machinists' Lodge No. 33 by unanimous vote adopted a resolution asking the general advisory board of the system Federation of Railway Shopmen not to order the strikers back to work until after a settlement of all differences between the railroad lines and the federation.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, has submitted a report on the work of organizing migratory laborers in this State. It says in part: There are now in this State eleven organizations of these men, located as follows: Two in San Francisco, two in Los Angeles, two in Fresno and one each in Oakland, Richmond, Stockton, Bakersfield and Riverside, with a membership approaching 5000. The California delegation of the convention of the American Federation of Labor asked that Organization to assist in bringing about a State or national organization of these men, thereby giving them an organized standing in the labor world.

UNDER WHICH LAW?

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

The Roseberry Liability and Workmen's Compensation law is divided into two unequal parts. Part I embraces the first two sections and occupies three and one-half inches down the page of the statute. Part II consumes 29 sections of the act and ends on page 12. Part I has to do with liability for damages. Part II with liability for compensation. They are virtually two distinct laws with distinct purposes in view. The first affords persons who have been injured through the fault of another opportunity to apply to the courts for redress for the wrong that has been done them. The second affords persons who have been injured in an industrial pursuit, otherwise than through their own "wilful misconduct," such relief as, no matter how the accident happened, will tend to keep them, and those dependent upon them, above the poverty line until a self-sustaining earning capacity can somehow be developed notwithstanding the injury.

Under which of these laws is the reader of this conducting his industry? Does he know?

If he does not he may some day learn to his cost. Under the provisions which relate to damages, the liability of employers has been increased three or four times over what it was prior to the first of September last, since every employer is now not only liable for damages where his own negligence or wrong doing causes an accident, but also in cases where such negligence or wrong doing was the act of any other employee.

It will be of interest to know that, whereas "liability for damages" is supposed to be measured by the full injury inflicted, including recompense for the pain suffered as well as for the loss of earning capacity, "liability for compensation" is limited to three times the annual average earnings of the person injured, either in the event of a fatal accident or an accident that may make one a cripple for life.

Many employers have supposed that, as mat-

ter of course, they are under the compensation provisions of the law when they are not. Every employer is under either Part I or Part II of the law, either under the "liability for damages" provisions or "liability for compensation," but unless an employer has notified the Industrial Accident Board, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco, that he wishes to be under the compensation provisions he is under the liability for damages provisions. If one would escape the greater liability which attends Part I of the law, choice must be made before an accident happens and not afterward. Compensation is, in the language of the law, "elective." One may "elect" to be under one or other, but cannot "elect" not to be under either, if he employs labor in this State. It is well that all should know this.

The constitutional amendment lately adopted by the people of California did not make the compensation provisions of the Roseberry law compulsory. It only gave the legislature power to make such provisions compulsory, which it may sometime do, but at any rate, not before the legislature meets in regular session more than a year hence. Meantime, it is up to every employer to decide for himself under which law he will do business and the issue is important or may easily prove to be so at any moment of an industrial day.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will be held in Oakland not later than December 24, 1911. Nominations will be received until December 5th, and ballots will be mailed about December 8th, together with a notice of time and place of meeting. All members and friends who purchased bonds are requested to present same for redemption.

W. N. FRY, Secretary.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

FAMOUS SINGERS WITH UNION CARDS.

During the long and bitter labor conflicts in Wales, singers from among the strikers have organized choruses to raise funds to carry on the fight. For three long years (possibly the longest strike on record) a chorus of slate quarymen helped to sustain the conflict against the arrogant Lord Penrhyn by giving concerts throughout the land. This same chorus came to the World's Fair at Chicago and sang in competition against the best male choruses of the world, and won the \$10,000 prize. In the same manner, the Mountain Ash male chorus of South Wales sang themselves into the hearts and pockets of the people, but, unlike their compatriots of the North, they won the fight against the coal barons. The labor troubles over, they frequently left the coal mines to compete at the international music festivals, open to all nations, where thousands of dollars are given in prizes for the best rendition of some classical work. They sprang into fame at one of these festivals at Swansea in 1891. Under the leadership of Glyn-dwr Richards, they were ushered before 15,000 people to sing Dr. Parry's "Pilgrims." Several other choirs had sung the test piece with exceptional brilliancy and effect, and there was every prospect of a very close and keen struggle; but immediately after the coal miners had given the opening bars, Signor Randeggar and Prof. Shakespeare, who were the adjudicators, put away their pencils and notebooks. Randeggar turned round in his chair and stared at the workmen choristers until the very last bar was given, lifting up his hand now and again to express his utter amazement at the splendor of the performance. There was now no manner of doubt as to which chorus was entitled to the prize. Since then they have won 79 contests.

It is gratifying to union labor that such an organization as the Mountain Ash male chorus is recognized by musical critics as the greatest in the world. They carry their audience breathless and delighted on the wings of song, that emanate not from a desire to make an impression or to earn their wage, but from their innermost souls. They sing in English the songs of all nations, the folk songs, the songs written by the great masters.

Mountain Ash chorus will appear at Scottish Rite Hall, Sutter and Van Ness, on the evenings of December 19th and 21st.

MOVING PICTURE SHOW.

On Thursday evening, December 7th, at the Lyceum Theater, Twenty-ninth and Mission streets, and Friday evening, December 8th, in the auditorium of the Mission High School, Eighteenth and Dolores streets, the San Francisco Label Section will give a free show. This show will furnish two hours of pleasure, showing over sixty slides, including humorous pictures and the various union labels, cards, and buttons.

Three reels of up-to-date and interesting pictures, musical entertainment, and a short lecture will also be a part of the program.

More than a million people have seen this show in the United States and Canada since it started out on the road. After showing in California and the Southwest, the show is to visit Alaska.

This show has involved the expenditure of about three-quarters of a million dollars, and has met with such favor that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has received many requests for return dates, as the show is traveling under the auspices of this organization.

Don't fail to have the ladies of your families attend this show, for it is both entertaining and instructive, in that they can here familiarize themselves with the various labels.

The dates are the 7th and 8th of this month, and the places, the Lyceum Theatre and the Mission High School.

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Specials in Union-Stamped Shoes

Dull "Velvet Calf" Button Shoes

\$3.50



A classy style for Dress Wear, made of dull finished "Velvet" Calfskin—new "raised toes"—dull tops—hand welt extension soles—Cuban heels

\$3.50

Patent Colt Bluchers

\$2.50



A clever style that will please; made of soft Patent Colt—dull kid tops—newest "Vim" tipped toes—sewed extension soles—Military heels

\$2.50

The above are but a sample of the hundreds of styles of UNION-STAMPED SHOES that we show—We have them in all shapes—for Work and for Dress Wear and the prices range from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per pair.